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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,954	02/09/2004	W. Paul Willes	23839-11592	8643
758	7590	01/24/2008	EXAMINER	
FENWICK & WEST LLP SILICON VALLEY CENTER 801 CALIFORNIA STREET MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041			HERNANDEZ, NELSON D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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			01/24/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/774,954	WILLES ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Nelson D. Hernández	2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16, 18-22, 24 and 26-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16, 18-22, 24 and 26-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 30, 2007 has been entered.

### ***Specification***

2. The Examiner acknowledges the amendments made to the Specifications. Amendments are accepted.

### ***Response to Amendment***

3. The Examiner acknowledges the amended claims filed on November 30, 2007. **Claims 1-16, 18-21, 22, 24 and 26** have been amended. **Claims 17, 23 and 25** have been canceled. **Claims 27 and 28** have been amended.

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed November 30, 20074 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
5. The Applicant argues the following:
  - a. "Manico, Kendrick and Tashiro do not discuss the following elements: (1) a low profile camera housing containing a shell and a lens defining an opening, the end of the shell distal to the lens adapted for flush mounting in direct contact with a transparent medium; and (2) a mounting assembly attached to the low profile camera housing is adapted for flush mounting the end of the shell distal to the lens (glare shield in claim 26) in direct contact with the transparent medium. Manico mentions a window camera mount for removably holding a one-time-use camera. (Manico, Abstract). At best, Manico mentions that the "flash exposure housing 12 includes an exposure chamber 44 and a flash chamber 46 having respective co-planar rectangular end openings 48 and 50 arranged to be positioned flush against an inner side 52 of a windowpane 54." (Manico, column 2, lines 11-17.) However, Manico does not disclose that the housing comprises a shell and a lens defining an opening, end of the shell distal to the lens adapted for flush mounting in direct contact with a transparent medium, and a mounting assembly attached to the low profile camera housing is adapted for flush mounting the end of the shell distal to

the lens in direct contact with the transparent medium. Rather, the housing of Manico merely holds a drop-in camera; it does not contain a lens."

➤ The Examiner disagrees. Manico discloses a low profile camera housing (the Examiner is reading the combination of the camera and the mount 10 as the camera housing as shown in fig. 1 which is a low profile camera housing) containing a shell (the Examiner is interpreting the exposure housing 12 as the shell) and a lens (Fig. 1: 34) defining an opening (lens opening in exposure housing 12 formed with a glare shield (exposure chamber 44 as shown in fig. 1 also working as a glare shield circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens (the borders of the exposure chamber, and the portion of the baffle 64 that are in contact to the window are interpreted as the end of the shell distal to the lens)), and wherein the mounting assembly is adapted for flush mounting the glare shield in direct contact with a transparent medium for exposing the lens 34 so the camera can capture the images), the end of the shell distal to the lens adapted for flush mounting in direct contact with a transparent medium (See fig. 2, the opening formed by the exposure chamber and the glare shield is flush mounted in direct contact with the window) and (2) a mounting assembly (suction cups 56, 58 and 60 as shown in fig. 1) attached to the low profile camera housing is adapted for flush mounting the end of the shell distal to the lens (the exposure chamber 44) in direct contact with the transparent medium (Col. 1, line 48 – col. 3, line 8).

b. In addition, Manico does not describe flush mounting a glare shield in direct contact with the transparent medium. Rather, Manico specifically states that a "baffle 64 having a non-reflecting side 66 in the exposure chamber 44 and a reflecting side 68 in the flash chamber 46 is inclined at a suitable angle between the exposure and flash chambers to prevent direct flash illumination of the windowpane at the end opening 50 of the flash chamber, and a reflector 70 is inclined in the flash chamber at a suitable angle to redirect flash illumination around the end 72 of the baffle indirectly to the windowpane to prevent reflection of the flash illumination from the windowpane." (Manico, column 2, lines 21-30.) Thus, Manico describes moving the baffle to prevent reflection of flash illumination; it does not describe flush mounting the glare shield or that the glare shield is circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens.

➤ The Examiner disagrees. As discussed above Manico discloses flush mounting the glare shield (exposure housing 12 with the baffle 64) and that the glare shield is circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens (as shown in fig. 1, the exposure housing including the baffle to prevent reflection of the flash of the camera as interpreted by the Examiner is forming a glare shield which is circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11, 14-16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 in view of Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 and further in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2.**

**Regarding claim 1,** Manico et al. discloses a camera (Fig. 1) adapted for flush mounting (See figs. 1 and 2) to a transparent medium (window 54 as shown in fig. 1), said mounting system comprising: a low profile camera housing (the Examiner is reading the combination of the camera and the mount 10 as the camera housing as shown in fig. 1 which is a low profile camera housing) comprising a shell (the Examiner is interpreting the exposure housing 12 as the shell) and a lens (Fig. 1: 34), the shell and the lens defining an opening (lens opening in exposure housing 12 formed with a glare shield (exposure chamber 44 as shown in fig. 1 also working as a glare shield circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens (the borders of the exposure chamber, and the portion of the baffle 64 that are in contact to the window are interpreted as the end of the shell distal to the lens)), an end of the shell distal to the lens (the Examiner is

reading the borders of the exposure housing 12 and the border of the baffle 64 as the end of the shell distal to the lens) adapted for flush mounting in direct contact with a transparent medium (See fig. 2, the opening formed by the exposure chamber and the glare shield is flush mounted in direct contact with the window)

a mounting assembly (suction cups 56, 58 and 60 as shown in fig. 1) attached to the low profile camera and adapted for flush mounting the end to the shell distal to the lens (the borders of the exposure chamber, and the portion of the baffle 64 that are in contact to the window) in direct contact with a transparent medium for exposing the lens 34 so the camera can capture the images) and, wherein said camera receives images through the opening (Col. 1, line 48 – col. 3, line 8).

Manico does not explicitly disclose that the camera is a network video camera comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly, wherein the video sensor assembly receives images through said lens and transmits the received images through a network interface.

However, Kendrick discloses a video camera mounting system (See fig. 10) comprising: a low profile camera (Fig. 10: 15) housing defining an opening (opening having lens 11 as shown in fig. 10) and comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly (Fig. 10: 10; col. 5, lines 2-15; the video sensor is electronically adjusted using interface 18 as shown in fig. 9), wherein said video sensor assembly receives images through the opening and transmits the received

images through an interface (the video sensor is connected to a video monitor 20 through a cable 19 as shown in figs. 10 and 11); and a mounting assembly (suction cups 16 and 17 as shown in fig. 10) attached to the low profile camera housing and adapted for flush mounting the opening with a transparent medium (glass 7 of side rear turn signal and stop lamp assembly 6 as shown in fig. 4) (Col. 5, lines 2-25).

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the advantages of a video camera that can pan and tilt over a one time use camera and would find obvious to modify the teaching in Manico in view of Kendrick to use video camera comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly, wherein the video sensor assembly receives images through said opening and adapted to transmit the received images through an interface. The motivation to do so would have been to improve the operation of the camera by allowing the user to record video of a specific scene while controlling the line of sight of said video camera while receiving a live feedback.

The combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick fails to teach that the video camera is a network video camera and transmits the received images through a network interface.

However, Tashiro et al. discloses a network video camera (Fig. 1) comprising: a low profile camera housing (See fig. 1) defining an opening (Fig. 1: 6) and comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly (Fig. 4: 9), wherein said video sensor assembly receives images through the opening and transmits the

received images through a network interface so that a user can control the camera remotely using a web browser on the internet (Fig. 9: 46) (Col. 1, lines 8-43; col. 4, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 34-67).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Manico and Kendrick by using a network video camera adapted to transmit the received images through a network interface. The motivation to do so would have been to control the camera using a browser and receive the video image on a remote location as suggested by Tashiro et al. (Col. 9, lines 47-67).

**Regarding claim 2,** the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches that said mounting assembly is connected to a mounting point located on the low profile housing (See Manico, fig. 1, suction cups are located on the low profile housing; see also Kendrick, fig. 10, suction cups are located on the low profile housing).

**Regarding claim 3,** claim 3 is written in a Markush type by using the expression "a connector selected from the group consisting of threads, screws, snaps, rivets, plugs, Velcro, connectors, spring material, compression material, and pins", meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. "A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus." The species in that case

will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347

(CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Although the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 does not go into the details of how the mounting point is connected to the mounting assembly, Official Notice is taken that that the use of different materials such as screws, pins, threads or even glue can be used to attach suction cups to different devices so they can hold the device in place, and one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the need of a connection means to hold the suction cups and the camera mount together in order to hold said mount in place and would recognize the different types of connection means available at the time to perform said connection.

**Regarding claim 4**, claim 4 is written in a Markush type by using the expression "mounting point is selected from the group consisting of a front mounting point, a side mounting point, a top mounting point, a bottom mounting point, bottom rear mounting point, a rear mounting point and a clip-on attachment point", meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. "A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus." The species in that case will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches the mounting point being a front mounting point (See Manico, fig. 1).

**Regarding claim 5**, claim 5 is written in a Markush type by using the expression "mounting assembly is selected from the group consisting of a suction cup mounting assembly a multi-purpose suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose flat mounting assembly, a clip-on suction cup mounting assembly and a bracket mounting assembly", meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. "A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus." The species in that case will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches the mounting point being a front mounting point (Manico and Kendrick teach the use of suction cups). Grounds for rejecting claim 1 apply here.

**Regarding claim 6**, limitations can be found in claim 1.

**Regarding claim 8**, limitations can be found in claim 1.

**Regarding claim 9**, claim 9 is written in a Markush type by using the expression "network is a network selected from the group consisting of a power line network, a wireless network, an acoustic network, a wired network, the

Internet, a Local Area Network, a Wide Area Network, and an optic network", meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. "A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus." The species in that case will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches that the network can be the Internet (Tashiro et al., col. 9, lines 47-67).

**Regarding claim 11**, claim 11 is written in a Markush type by using the expression "image sensor is powered from a power source selected from the group consisting of solar power, battery power, AC power, and DC power", meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. "A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus." The species in that case will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches that the image sensor is powered with the power of the vehicle (this teaches the use of DC power).

**Regarding claim 14**, limitations can be found in claim 1.

**Regarding claim 15,** the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches that the low profile housing further comprises a glare shield (See Manico, exposure chamber 44 as shown in fig. 1 also working as a glare shield circumscribed by the opening), the glare shield circumscribed by the end of the shell distal to the lens (in Manico, the exposure chamber 44 is circumscribed by the opening as shown in fig. 1), and wherein the mounting assembly is adapted for flush mounting the glare shield in direct contact with a transparent medium (See Manico, fig. 1; col. 1, line 48 – col. 3, line 8).

**Regarding claim 16,** limitations can be found in claim 1.

**Regarding claim 18,** claim 18 is written in a Markush type by using the expression “network interface is connected to a device selected from the group consisting of a bridge, a hub, a switch, a router, a gateway, and a power adapter”, meeting one species of a genus family anticipates the claimed subject matter. “A generic claim cannot be allowed to an applicant if the prior art discloses a species falling within the claimed genus.” The species in that case will anticipate the genus. In re Slayter, 276 F.2d 408, 411, 125 USPQ 345, 347 (CCPA 1960); In re Gosteli, 872 F.2d 1008, 10 USPQ2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Although the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 fails to disclose what type of network interface is used to communicate the images to a remote user, Official Notice is taken that the use of bridges, hubs, switches, routers,

gateways and power adapters are notoriously well known in the art as network

interfaces used to transmit image data to a remote user through a network.

Since Tashiro et al. discloses the use of internet and servers to communicate the image data to a remote user, one of an ordinary skill in the art would recognize the need of a network interface to transmit said image data to a remote user on a network and would find obvious to select from the available types of networks interface in order to perform a proper communication between different devices in a network.

**Regarding claim 20,** limitations can be found in claim 18.

**Regarding claim 22,** the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. as discussed and analyzed in claim 1 teaches that the low profile camera housing further comprises a storage device (Tashiro et al., fig. 9: 44) for storing images received by the video sensor assembly (Tashiro et al., col. 9, lines 46-56).

**Regarding claim 24,** limitations can be found in claim 1.

**Regarding claim 26,** the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. teaches the same as discussed and analyzed in claim 1.

**8. Claim 7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 and Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2 and further in view of Novak, US 2002/0141657 A1.**

Regarding claim 7, the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. fails to teach that the video sensor assembly is electronically remotely adjustable via sensor resolution and wide-angle optics.

However, Novak teaches a system for controlling a web-cam transmission wherein a web-cam capable of capturing images of a wide field (i.e. using wide angle lens) stores the images in a memory and said images are processes so that a remote user can control the field of view by performing simulated pan and tilt functions wherein the user is observing a portion of the image and if wants to see a different portion of the image, the processor send a different portion of the image (This also teaches adjusting the field of view using sensor resolution since only a portion of the whole resolution of the sensor is transmitted) so that there is not need to have pan and tilt motors controlling a camera movement (Page 1, ¶ 0006 and 0023; page 2, ¶0024; page 3, ¶ 0036 and 0043).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Novak as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Manico, Kendrick, and Tashiro et al. by having the video sensor assembly is electronically remotely adjustable via sensor resolution and wide angle optics.

The motivation to do so would have been to avoid the use of motors to control the pan and tilt function as suggested by Novak (Page 2, ¶0024).

**9. Claims 10, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 and Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2 and further in view of Schnell, US Patent 6,768,868 B1.**

Regarding claim 10, the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. fails to teach that the housing is weatherproof.

However, the use of waterproof housings for cameras is notoriously well known in the art as taught by Schnell. Schnell teaches a housing (Fig. 7; 702) for a camera (See fig. 7, said housing being waterproof so that the camera can be outdoors while being protected from the weather changes (Col. 5, line 54 – col. 6, line 10; see also col. 2, lines 50-65).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Schnell as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the housing in Manico, Kendrick and Tashiro et al. by having a housing being weatherproof. The motivation to do so would have been to improve the housing so it can protect the camera and inside camera components form the weather and temperature changes as suggested by Schnell (Col. 2, lines 50-65).

**Regarding claim 12,** the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Schnell as discussed and analyzed in claim 10 teaches that a back cover is connected to the rear of said housing (See Schnell, back cover 703b in fig. 7).

**Regarding claim 13,** the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Schnell as discussed and analyzed in claim 10 teaches that the back cover contains a mounting point that connects the mounting assembly (in Schnell, back cover 103b is mounted to the camera so the camera can be flush mounted to a tree, post, or other mounting surface; col. 3, lines 33-43).

**10. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 and Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2 and further in view of Ward, US Patent 6,784,924 B2.**

**Regarding claim 19,** the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. fails to teach that said network interface is connected to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to another protocol.

However, Ward teaches a camera comprising a network interface (Fig. 1: 32) to transmit the captured image data through a network allowing a user to send the image data to different locations such as personal home pages in the

World Wide Web, cellular phones, kiosks, etc. without having to connect the camera to a computer to send the image data; Ward also discloses that the interface may connect to a variety of known networks, such as a public switched telephone network (PSTN), ISDN, an RF cellular phone network, or Ethernet (col. 2, lines 39-59)), (This teaches connecting to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to another, since the image data may be transferred to a telephone or a web page, the protocol between devices changes) (Col. 2, lines 38-58; col. 3, line 16 – col. 4, line 19).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Ward as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the interface in Manico, Kendrick and Tashiro et al. by having said network interface connected to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to another protocol. The motivation to do so would have been to allow the user to send the image data to different locations such as personal home pages in the World Wide Web, cellular phones, kiosks, etc. without having to connect the camera to a computer to send the image data.

**11. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 and Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2 and further in view of Strandwitz, US 2003/0112335 A1.**

Regarding claim 21, the combined teaching of Manico in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. fails to teach that the network interface further comprises a bandwidth allocation system.

However, Strandwitz teaches a wireless camera (See fig. 2) that transmit images through a network, wherein said camera comprises a bandwidth allocation system (See fig. 2: 190) used to find a proportion of available bandwidth in a connection serving a plurality of camera so as to define percentage of allocation of bandwidth for a given camera or from one camera to another (Page 2, ¶0028, page 3, ¶ 0035; page 5, ¶ 0063).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of Strandwitz as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Manico, Kendrick and Tashiro et al. by having a bandwidth allocation system to communicate in a network. The motivation to do so would have been to properly define a portion of the bandwidth to interact to transmit the images or interact with multiple terminals in the network and to receive a proper amount of bandwidth as required by the camera when transmitting image data.

**12. Claims 127 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manico et al., US Patent 5,9047,330 in view of Kendrick, US Patent 6,175,300 B1 and further in view of Tashiro et al., US Patent 6,705,774 B2 and further in view of McBride, 6,812,970 B1.**

Regarding claim 27, the combined teaching of Manico et al. in view of Kendrick and further in view of Tashiro et al. fails to teach that the network interface is adapted to transmit the received images over a power line network.

However, McBride teaches the concept of having a surveillance camera (See figs. 1 and 6) system wherein the camera have a communication interface (See fig. 6) to transmits the image data taken over a power line to a monitor receiver or to a network (See col. 3, line 53 – col. 4, line 12; col. 4, line 50 – col. 5, line 8; col. 5, line 60 – col. 6, line 63).

Therefore, taking the combined teaching of Manico et al. and Kendrick in view of Tashiro et al. and further in view of McBride as a whole, it would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the network interface of the network video camera to transmits the image data taken over a power line. The motivation to do so would have been to improve the operation of the network camera by eliminating the need of running cables thus making easy to install the camera without requiring a professional installer as suggested by McBride (Col. 2, lines 17-34).

Regarding claim 28, limitations can be found in claim 27.

**Contact**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nelson D. Hernández whose telephone number is (571) 272-7311. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on (571) 272-7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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